UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/691
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter today, from my Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its attachment, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-23957 (E) 140895 150895

/...

Annex

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina reaffirms its firm commitment to the peace process in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and it reaffirms also its readiness to cooperate and facilitate the functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping troops in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. In this context we offer our full support to the arrival and activities of the Rapid Reaction Forces.

It is because of this that my Government has complied with the arrival and temporary deployment of these forces in the vicinity of Tomislavgrad, although there had not been any official announcement of this deployment at the time. Pursuant to the UNPROFOR request to have a part of these troops deployed on Mount Igman, the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and HVO gave their approval the same day and consequently the troops were deployed in this location.

In the discussions with H.E. Mr. Carl Bildt, H.E. Mr. Yasushi Akashi and General Janvier, President of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Mr. Kresimir Zubak, has insisted, in accordance with Chapter 7 of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the United Nations on the Status of Forces of the UNPF in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SOFA), concluded on 15 May 1993, that a separate agreement or annex to the above-mentioned agreement be concluded on the status, accommodation, movement, activities and other aspects of these troops' presence. In this sense, a draft Agreement has been submitted to UNPROFOR and a range of discussions have been held in Zagreb, Sarajevo, and Gornji Vakuf. This draft Agreement generally defines the relations between the Government of the Federation and Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and these forces. The Government of the Republic and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is prepared to act fully in accordance with this draft agreement, if this agreement is to be concluded. Unfortunately, UNPROFOR representatives have not yet decidedly determined their position on the submitted draft. Our Government continues to believe that the reasons for the conclusion of an annex to the SOFA Agreement still exist. Therefore we kindly ask for your acceptance of our legitimate request.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Minister

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/351
S/1995/692
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am writing to inform you of the totally unprovoked artillery attack of the Croatian armed forces against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, launched on 12 August 1995 from 10.35 a.m. till 11 a.m. from the area of Dunave Krajnje (Konavli). On that occasion, the Croatian army launched two mortar shells into the area of Debela Ljut and six shells in the area of Kožen Do.

The obvious goal of the latest aggressive acts of the Republic of Croatia, whose regime has been encouraged by the lack of energetic condemnation by the Security Council in the wake of its aggression against the Republic of Serb Krajina, triggering the "ethnic cleansing" of more than 250,000 Serbs from the Krajina and the largest exodus of civilian population ever since the outbreak of the conflicts in the territories of the former Yugoslavia, is to involve the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the war.

It should be emphasized that in the present situation the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has exerted maximum restraint. However, should such aggressive acts against the security of my country be repeated, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reserves the right to respond adequately.

If the Security Council fails to take energetic action in response to such militant and provocative behaviour by Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will take it as tacit support for the aggressive policy of Zagreb,

* A/50/150.

95-23927 (E) 140895 150895

/...

which represents the greatest threat to peace and stability in this part of Europe.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/352
S/1995/693
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Vladislav Jovanović, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 81 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/150.

95-23933 (E) 140895 150895

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, Co-Chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia

Despite the efforts of the Co-Chairmen, members of the Contact Group, Security Council and a number of prominent international public figures, the unscrupulous aggression of Croatia against the United Nations Protected Areas and the military presence of the regular units of the Croatian military in the territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina continue unabated. In joint operations with the Muslims the regular units of the Croatian armed forces are fighting the Serbs along the entire line of the front of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, Croatia carries out attacks against the territory of the former Republic of Yugoslavia. The former Republic of Yugoslavia considers those attacks an aggression on its territory:

- On 12 August 1995, Croatian armed forces continued their aggressive activities along the entire line of separation in the United Nations Protected Area Sector East, particularly near Osijek, operating incessant small-arms and mortar fire.

- On 12 August 1995, regular units of the Croatian armed forces shelled the positions of the armed forces of the Republic of Srpska in the area of Trebinje.

- On 12 August 1995, units of the armed forces of Croatia from the area of Dunave Krajnje (Pelinovo brdo) engaged with mortar fire objectives of the army of Yugoslavia, the observation post in the area of Debela Ljut and the area of Kožen Do.

- At the same time, regular units of the Croatian armed forces continue their joint operations with Muslim units along the entire line of the front.

It is obvious that, by its aggressive acts, Croatia is trying to provoke large-scale armed conflicts in the entire region. It is firm in its attempts to achieve by aggression and violence what it will not be able to achieve in peace.

For its part, the former Republic of Yugoslavia, which is lastingly and genuinely committed to peace and a peaceful solution to the crisis, with full respect for the interests and equality of all concerned, will invest its best efforts to avoid being provoked and will continue to render a concrete contribution to peace and stability in the region in which we live.

I therefore call on you to take urgent and concrete measures within your competence, particularly in cooperation with the member States of the Contact Group, to compel Croatia to cease fire and establish peace in the entire region

and to stop and prevent Croatian aggressive acts. In the interest of peace, each and every future behaviour of Croatia of this type must result in a negative consequence for it.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/352/Corr.1
S/1995/693/Corr.1
18 August 1995

ENGLISH ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 2, penultimate paragraph, line 1

For the former Republic of Yugoslavia read the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

---

* A/50/150.

95-24920 (E) 230895 240895

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/352/Corr.2
S/1995/693/Corr.2
25 August 1995

ENGLISH ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 2, paragraph 1, lines 9 and 10

For the former Republic of Yugoslavia read the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

---

* A/50/150.

95-26244 (E) 250895

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/353
S/1995/694
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. Vladislav Jovanović, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to Mr. Yasushi Akashi, your Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 81 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/150.

95-23939 (E) 140895 150895

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 13 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia

Despite all the agreements and efforts of the United Nations peace forces, presidential statements of the Security Council and the activities of the Contact Group and the leaders of leading world Powers to stop hostilities and restore the peace process, the armed forces of Croatia continue their provocations and aggressive activities:

- On 12 August 1995, Croatian armed forces continued their aggressive activities along the entire line of separation in the United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sector East, particularly near Osijek, opening incessant small-arms and mortar fire.

- On 12 August 1995, regular units of the Croatian armed forces shelled the positions of the armed forces of the Republic of Srpska in the area of Trebinje.

- On 12 August 1995, units of the armed forces of Croatia from the area of Dunave Krajnje (Pelinovo brdo) engaged with mortar fire objectives of the army of Yugoslavia, the observation post in the area of Debela Ljut and the area of Kožen Do.

- At the same time, regular units of the Croatian armed forces continue their joint operations with Muslim units along the entire line of the front.

As is obvious, in addition to the aggression against UNPA Sectors North and South and the destruction of property and the maltreatment of the innocent civilian population, Croatia continues its aggressive behaviour against UNPA Sector East. The provocations have culminated with the shelling by Croatian armed forces of objectives in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

By these military activities, Croatia continues its everyday demonstration of the policy of force and orientation towards war and aggression.

It is high time for the international community, primarily the United Nations through the Security Council and peace forces, to take energetic steps to compel Croatia to stop its aggressive activities in the United Nations Protected Areas and military provocations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to be committed to peace and a peaceful solution, and is exercising great restraint not to be drawn into a situation where it will have to respond to Croatian provocations. We therefore

hope that urgent and resolute steps will be taken to stop the aggressive policy of Croatia and to create conditions for restoring the peace process.

I call on you to take all necessary steps to compel Croatia to cease hostilities and to abide by the agreements it has signed, and to request through the Secretary-General of the United Nations that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider and condemn the aggressive behaviour of Croatia and to adopt measures that will prevent such behaviour from happening in the future.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/695
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is with great concern that I inform you about the renewed shelling from the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina onto the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the Dubrovnik region. The attacks are carried out by the Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces, with the assistance of the Army of Yugoslavia (JA).

The new series of attacks commenced on Saturday, 12 August. More than 3,000 impacts have been recorded as of 14 August, resulting in civilian casualties, numerous forest fires, and severe damage to civilian buildings and other property in the municipalities of Dubrovnik, Konavle and Ston. Especially disturbing was the shelling of the Dubrovnik airport Cilipi, which has sustained major damage, and is closed. The airport is a major transportation and supply route for the residents in the region.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia considers the attacks on the Dubrovnik region a major threat to its stability and national security, and reiterates that such attacks cannot be tolerated endlessly. Therefore, my Government should like to stress that it reserves its right to adequately respond to cross-border aggression and terrorism, consistent with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and consistent with other accepted norms of international behaviour, such as outlined in the Split Declaration of 22 July 1995.

The Croatian Government strongly urges the Security Council, as well as other relevant authorities, to bring the aggressive and terrorist attacks by the Bosnian Serb party to an end. Should the Bosnian Serb party choose to continue such attacks, the Croatian Government will be compelled to respond and stop the attacks at its source.

95-23963 (E) 140895 150895

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter and as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/354
S/1995/696
14 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 114 (c) of the
provisional agenda*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN
RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS
OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND
REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Mate Granić, addressed to you (see annex).

I would kindly request your kind assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 114 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/50/150.

95-23945 (E) 140895 150895

/...

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with utmost concern and profound distress that I must draw your attention to the plight of thousands of innocent civilians, especially of Croatian ethnic origin, who are being systematically subjected to terror and forcible expulsion from their homes in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", particularly in the Vojvodina region. Similar events are also occurring in the remaining occupied territories in Croatia in the Vukovar region, as well as in areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian Serb control, especially in the region of Banja Luka. It must be stressed that those regions are not areas of conflict.

The ethnic Croats living in the territory of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)", who are an indigenous population, have no desire to relinquish their ancestral homes or their property. They have not engaged in any subversive or illegal activities but have been peaceful, law-abiding citizens. The only reason they are being subjected to extreme pressures, including bodily harm and murder, and forcibly evicted (in some cases with a quarter of an hour's advance notice) is because of their ethnic origin.

It is an established fact that the authorities of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" extend no protection to the Croatian families and their property, taking advantage of the fact that there is no adequate international monitoring of developing situation. There is no doubt that the refusal, in 1993, of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" to extend the missions of long duration to Kosovo, Vojvodina and the Sandžak of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) (now the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)), was undertaken, in part, to facilitate the forcible exodus of non-Serbs, especially Croats.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has information that indicates that the Croatian ethnic community is being subjected to "ethnic cleansing" accompanied by destruction of cultural monuments belonging to the Croatian ethnic community in the Vojvodina province of Serbia. Ethnic Croats are being forcibly evicted from many towns in Vojvodina, including Novi Slankamen, Kukujevci, Nikinci, Beges, Novi Banovci, Ruma, Petrovaradin and Sremska Mitrovica. Reports from reputable human rights organizations and international media state that homes of ethnic Croats have been marked and that ethnic Croats are being brutally thrown out from their homes. These same sources report that this behaviour is conducted systematically and apparently encouraged by the authorities, as evidenced by the fact that the attackers have been provided with lists containing addresses and telephones of ethnic Croats and that police rarely or never intervene.

It should be pointed out that under the current laws of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" - as repeatedly publicly stated by the Minister for Minorities of the Belgrade regime, Margit Savović - the

Croatian ethnic community in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" does not exist on the grounds that the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" does not recognize the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, under existing Belgrade policies, no minority and - evidently - no human rights protection is extended to the Croatian ethnic community in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)".

The Government of the Republic of Croatia stresses that these appalling practices of the Government in Belgrade flow parallel to the activities of the local Serb authorities in the remaining occupied Croatian territories - the Vukovar region (Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srijem), which are presently under the effective military and other rule of the Belgrade regime, as well as in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina under the control of Bosnian Serb authorities, particularly in the region of Banja Luka. The "ethnic cleansing" of ethnic Croats and Bosniacs in these regions, which has been occurring for many months, continues unabated and without any real attempt by the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as international humanitarian and other organizations to take effective preventive measures.

The Croat population in the remaining occupied territory of Croatia, in which non-Serbs constituted an absolute majority before the war, is being subjected to physical intimidation and direct pressure to leave their ancestral homes.

As to the appalling human rights situation in the region of Banja Luka, I can report that, according to data available to the Government of Croatia, over 1,000 Bosnian Croat families have been expelled in the last few days. We have information - confirmed by officials of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - that numerous Bosnian Croats and Muslims have been tortured and killed, often in the most barbaric and sadistic manner. All these activities have occurred with the assistance of or at least tolerated by the local Bosnian Serb police. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has informed the Government of the Republic of Croatia that as many as 6,000 Croats in Banja Luka are in a serious life-threatening situation and should be evacuated immediately.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia is concerned that the magnitude of the human rights abuses against ethnic Croats in the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" as well as in the remaining occupied territories of Croatia and in the parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina controlled by Serbs will increase and that this can only raise tensions and hinder the establishment of a lasting peace in the region. Therefore, we call upon the Security Council and humanitarian and other international organizations to take the necessary decisions and concrete steps to avert the human rights catastrophe that is in the making.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/355
S/1995/697
14 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 70 of the provisional agenda*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 14 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the announcement by the President of the United States of America of the holding of negotiations concerning a ban on all nuclear tests.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 70 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Sunni MUNTASSER
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/150.

Annex

Statement issued on 12 August 1995 by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya welcomes the announcement made yesterday, Friday, 11 August 1995, by United States President Bill Clinton concerning his decision to hold negotiations with a view to a total ban on all nuclear testing, including laboratory tests. If those are his true intentions, his decision will be an important step in support of the efforts of the international community to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to spare the peoples of the world the terrible dangers of their proliferation.

There is no doubt that the statements of the United States President reflect mankind's hope for a ban on nuclear weapons and enjoyment of the peace that is sought by the peoples of the world, which would remove the necessity for the States of the world to build up vast armies and wage wars of destruction.

However, what makes us doubt the credibility of this announcement is the clear contradiction between the words of the United States President and the actions of certain organs of the United States Administration, as exemplified by the fact that, late last year, in total secrecy and in a manifest act of piracy, the United States Administration transported 600 kilogrammes of radioactive nuclear-weapons-grade uranium from Kazakstan to a United States nuclear installation in the State of Tennessee. This operation demonstrated a reckless desire to control and monopolize the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.

If the statements by the President of the United States are to have credibility, the radioactive uranium that was transported from Kazakstan must be handed over to the International Atomic Energy Agency, so that the words of the United States Administration correspond to its actions.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/698
15 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated today, from H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its attachment, as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-24041 (E) 150895 160895

/...

Annex

Letter dated 15 August 1995 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

The authorities of the so-called Yugoslavia are massively settling Sandžak, Kosovo and Vojvodina, the areas where the non-Serb population live, with the Serb refugees from Croatia.

Last week Belgrade has officially announced through the Red Cross, that they are going to settle 1,500 refugees from Croatia into Novi Pazar, and 1,000 refugees into Sjenica.

The distribution for other places in Sandžak is just being expected.

It is an obvious intention of Belgrade to change the ethnic character of Sandžak in favour of the Serb population, by force.

Since it was proven that the Serbs from Croatia have also participated in genocide over Bosniacs in 1992/93, the situation has been practically created by this, that the executors and the victims find themselves in the same area. One could hardly imagine the more bizarre scenario.

On the other hand, the settling of the Sandžak villages has been intensified. By the methods of state terror, the Bosniacs have been forced in recent years to flee their centuries old homes, saving their bare lives.

I refer here to 51 such villages in the vicinity of Priboj and Pljevlja on the frontier with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All these facts have been confirmed on the spot and are described in more details in a letter I have just received from the Muslim National Council of Sandžak.

On behalf of the state authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I most strongly protest because of the described acts, which, under the cover of humane care for the refugees are actually changing the existing demographic situation there and ethnically cleansing this traditionally Bosniac region.

Dear Sir, I ask you to undertake the steps required by the seriousness of the situation.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/699
15 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period 1-10 August 1995.

1 August 1995

1. Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Aqrah, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah and Artawi.

2 August 1995

1. Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. On 2 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1005 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1125 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1245 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1400 hours.

3 August 1995

1. Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar.

2. Southern region: 72 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, the area to the south of Diwaniyah and Qurnah.

3. On 3 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0851 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1045 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1155 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1345 hours.

4 August 1995

1. Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 89 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

3. On 4 August 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0840 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 0955 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1035 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1210 hours.

The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1125 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1237 hours.

5 August 1995

Southern region: 44 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

6 August 1995

1. Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Aqrah and Irbil.

2. Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Samawah, Chabaish and Artawi.

3. At 1231 hours on 6 August 1995, a hostile two-aircraft formation dropped 15 heat flares 10 kilometres south of Qush in Ninawa Governorate.

7 August 1995

1. Northern region: 12 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 90 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shanafiyah and Artawi.

3. On 7 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0845 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1015 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1155 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1308 hours.

4. At 1155 hours on 7 August 1995, a hostile formation dropped four heat flares in the area south of Qush, 40 kilometres north of Mosul.

8 August 1995

1. Northern region: 9 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

2. Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

3. On 8 August 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0855 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1049 hours.

The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1157 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1314 hours.

9 August 1995

1. Northern region: 12 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul and Tall Afar.

2. Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Khidr, Salman, Jalibah and Artawi.

10 August 1995

1. Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

2. Southern region: 75 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Salman, Chabaish, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi.

3. At 0910 hours on 10 August 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1035 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/700
15 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 15 August 1995, addressed to you from H.E. Mr. Alfred Serreqi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania.

I would be grateful to you if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Permanent Representative

95-24062 (E) 150895 160895

/...

Annex

Letter dated 15 August 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council

The tragic developments in the former Yugoslavia have been and remain a source of concern for the Albanian Government and people the same as for the entire international community.

In the wake of its ultra-nationalist policy for expansion and the creation of the Greater Serbia, Belgrade has prepared and is implementing the plan for settling Serb refugees displaced from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in Kosova, which is inhabited mainly by an Albanian native population.

The settling of Serb colonists in Kosova is part of an old greater Serb plan to continue with greater intensity ethnic cleansing against the Albanians, with the aim of changing the ethnic composition, a practice condemned by international law. This action will further aggravate the tense situation in Kosova and inevitably lead to unforeseen developments, turning Kosova into a second Bosnia, running the risk of a spill-over of the conflict not only in the south of the former Yugoslavia but beyond. Therefore, we consider to be very urgent the adoption of effective timely measures to prevent an escalation of the conflict.

The Albanian Government, convinced that only the commitment of the international community and its structures can exert its influence in preventing the serious consequences of such an act on the part of Belgrade, asks you, Your Excellency, as President of the Security Council, to make your precious contribution within the framework of the efforts of the international community to stop the ethnic cleansing in Kosova and prevent a spill-over of the conflict. Belgrade should clearly and unequivocally receive the message that it will not be allowed to continue with its heretofore policy of expansion and warmongering in the Balkans.

I take this opportunity to stress that the Albanian Government considers indispensable the inclusion of the Kosova issue in the efforts to achieve an overall solution of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. Otherwise, it would be difficult to hope on a correct and final settlement of this crisis. I express my belief that in this regard you, Mr. President, will do your best that this issue is treated in an objective manner and with the attention it deserves.

The Albanian Government has watched with concern and has not been indifferent towards the developments in the former Yugoslavia and has tried that they be solved through dialogue. We want to point out on this occasion that it will not be indifferent and will not adopt a passive stand towards a spill-over of the conflict in the South, which is finding its concrete embodiment in the ethnic cleansing against the Albanians in Kosova and its colonization with colonists gathered together from the territories of the former Yugoslavia.

Looking forward to your valuable contribution to stay the hand of Belgrade and to put an end to its methods of colonization, I express my gratitude for everything you will do in the defence of the human principles against the policies which run counter to the democratic spirit of our time.

(Signed) Alfred SERREQI

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/701
15 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GHANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, a copy of Economic Community of West African States resolution A/RES.6/7/95, calling on the United Nations to Maintain its Presence in and Support to Liberia.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) GEORGE O. LAMPTEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

95-24068 (E) 150895 160895

/...

Annex

The Authority of heads of State and Government

Mindful of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

Taking note of Resolution 1001 (1995) of 29 June 1995 by which the United Nations Security Council has decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIL to 15 September 1995 subject to the installation of the Council of State, re-establishment of a global and effective cease-fire, creation of an agreed timetable and schedule for the implementation of all aspects of the accords, particularly the disarmament process;

Considering that, under Chapter 8 of the United Nations Charter, primary responsibility for the maintenance of world peace and security devolves upon the United Nations;

Considering that, by participating through ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Liberian crisis and making considerable efforts for the purpose, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was merely assisting the United Nations;

Considering that, because the Economic Community of West African States has, on several occasions, solicited assistance from the international community in its efforts to bring the warring factions to accept a cease-fire to provide appropriate incentives for their troops once disarmed;

Considering that, in view of the inability of ECOWAS to obtain the assistance it was entitled to, the prospect of peace returning to Liberia has become more elusive;

Considering that the signing of the Akosombo and Accra Agreements have infused new life into the process and injected a spirit of compromise into the warring factions;

Considering that, although the faction's new attitude is expected to accelerate the peace process, the 15 September 1995 deadline set by the Security Council is too short to permit successful execution of the tasks assigned;

Convinced that withdrawal of the United Nations Military observer mission (UNOMIL) from Liberia at this stage would irreparably compromise all the efforts made so far by ECOMOG and would be catastrophic for all Member States of the subregion;

Appeals to the United Nations Security Council to reconsider the situation in Liberia, taking into account recent initiatives and ongoing actions;

Calls on the Security Council to review its decision 1001 (1995) dated 29 June 1995, irrespective of the stage the Liberian peace process has reached by 15 September 1995;

Renews its appeal to the International Community to provide adequate financial resources to ECOWAS and logistic support to ECOMOG for the restoration of peace to Liberia.

DONE at Accra this 29th day of June 1995.

(Signed) His Excellency Flt-Lt. Jerry John RAWLINGS
Chairman for the Authority

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/702
15 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement by the Prime Minister of Japan made on 15 August 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hisashi OWADA
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

95-24086 (E) 150895 160895

/...

Annex

Statement made by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama
on 15 August 1995

The world has seen 50 years elapse since the war came to an end. Now, when I remember the many people both at home and abroad who fell victim to war, my heart is overwhelmed by a flood of emotions.

The peace and prosperity of today were built as Japan overcame great difficulty to arise from a devastated land after defeat in the war. That achievement is something of which we are proud, and let me herein express my heartfelt admiration for the wisdom and untiring effort of each and every one of our citizens. Let me also express once again my profound gratitude for the indispensable support and assistance extended to Japan by the countries of the world, beginning with the United States of America. I am also delighted that we have been able to build the friendly relations which we enjoy today with the neighbouring countries of the Asia-Pacific region, the United States and the countries of Europe.

Now that Japan has come to enjoy peace and abundance, we tend to overlook the pricelessness and blessings of peace. Our task is to convey to younger generations the horrors of war, so that we never repeat the errors in our history. I believe that, as we join hands, especially with the peoples of neighbouring countries, to ensure true peace in the Asia-Pacific region - indeed, in the entire world - it is necessary, more than anything else, that we foster relations with all countries based on deep understanding and trust. Guided by this conviction, the Government has launched the Peace, Friendship and Exchange Initiative, which consists of two parts promoting: support for historical research into relations in the modern era between Japan and the neighbouring countries of Asia and elsewhere; and rapid expansion of exchanges with those countries. Furthermore, I will continue in all sincerity to do my utmost in efforts being made on the issues arisen from the war, in order to further strengthen the relations of trust between Japan and those countries.

Now, upon this historic occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the war's end, we should bear in mind that we must look into the past to learn from the lessons of history, and ensure that we do not stray from the path to the peace and prosperity of human society in the future.

During a certain period in the not too distant past, Japan, following a mistaken national policy, advanced along the road to war, only to ensnare the Japanese people in a fateful crisis, and, through its colonial rule and aggression, caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those of Asian nations. In the hope that no such mistake be made in the future, I regard, in a spirit of humility, these irrefutable facts of history, and express here once again my feelings of deep remorse and state my heartfelt apology. Allow me also to express my feelings of profound mourning for all victims, both at home and abroad, of that history.

Building from our deep remorse on this occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the war, Japan must eliminate self-righteous nationalism, promote international coordination as a responsible member of the international community and, thereby, advance the principles of peace and democracy. At the same time, as the only country to have experienced the devastation of atomic bombing, Japan, with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, must actively strive to further global disarmament in areas such as the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. It is my conviction that in this way alone can Japan atone for its past and lay to rest the spirits of those who perished.

It is said that one can rely on good faith. And so, at this time of remembrance, I declare to the people of Japan and abroad my intention to make good faith the foundation of our government policy, and this is my vow.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/703
16 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the situation in Rwanda, in particular its resolutions 918 (1994) of 17 May 1994, 997 (1995) of 9 June 1995 and 1005 (1995) of 17 July 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms dated 9 July 1995 (S/1995/552),

Having also considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) dated 8 August 1995 (S/1995/678),

Emphasizing that the uncontrolled circulation of arms, including to civilians and refugees, is a major cause of destabilization in the Great Lakes subregion,

Welcoming the proposal of the Government of Zaire to establish an international commission under United Nations auspices to investigate reports of arms supplies to former Rwandan government forces,

Recognizing that the registration and marking of weapons are of considerable assistance in monitoring and enforcing restrictions on the illicit deliveries of weapons,

Noting with great concern reports of military preparations and increasing incursions into Rwanda by elements of the former regime and underlining the need for effective measures to ensure that Rwandan nationals currently in neighbouring countries, including those in camps, do not undertake military activities aimed at destabilizing Rwanda or receive arms supplies, in view of the great likelihood that such arms are intended for use within Rwanda,

Stressing the need for representatives of all sectors of Rwandan society, excluding those political leaders suspected of planning and directing the genocide last year, to begin talks in order to reach an agreement on a constitutional and political structure to achieve lasting stability,

Taking note of the letter dated 5 July 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1995/547), requesting urgent action to lift the restrictions on the sale or supply of arms and matériel to the Government of Rwanda to ensure the security of the Rwandan population,

Welcoming the improvement in the working relations between the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR and recalling the mandate of UNAMIR, as adjusted in resolution 997 (1995), in particular to help achieve national reconciliation,

Recalling that the prohibition on the delivery of arms and matériel to Rwanda was originally aimed at stopping the use of such arms and equipment in the massacres of innocent civilians,

Taking note of the Council's decision in resolution 997 (1995) to reduce the force level of UNAMIR, and reaffirming that the security of that country is the primary responsibility of the Government of Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Rwanda's prisons and judicial system, particularly overcrowding, the lack of judges, detention of minors and elderly prisoners, and absence of speedy judicial or administrative review of charges, and in this respect, welcoming renewed efforts by the United Nations and donor countries, in coordination with the Government of Rwanda, to initiate, on an urgent basis, measures to improve this situation,

Underlining the need for increased efforts by the Government of Rwanda in the promotion of a climate of stability and trust in order to facilitate the return of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries,

A

1. Commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy in pursuing regional responses to the problem of illicit arms supplies in the region and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations in this regard;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, as proposed in paragraph 45 of his report (S/1995/678), to make recommendations to the Security Council, as soon as possible, on the establishment of a Commission mandated to conduct a full investigation to address allegations of arms flows to former Rwandan government forces in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa;

3. Calls upon the Governments of Rwanda and neighbouring States to cooperate with the Commission's investigation;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Governments of neighbouring States concerning the deployment of United Nations military observers in the airfields and other transportation points in and around border crossing points and calls on the neighbouring States to cooperate with and assist these observers to ensure that arms and related matériel are not transferred to Rwandan camps within their territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within one month of the adoption of this resolution on his efforts for the preparation and convening, at the earliest possible time, of the regional Conference on Security, Stability and Development, as well as for the convening of a regional meeting to address the problems facing the repatriation of refugees;

6. Calls upon the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and confidence for the safe return of refugees and take further steps to resolve the humanitarian problems in its prisons, and to expedite disposition of the charges against those detained;

B

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

7. Decides that, with immediate effect and until 1 September 1996, the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) shall not apply with regard to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by that Government to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify all Member States of the United Nations of the list;

8. Decides also that on 1 September 1996 the restrictions imposed by paragraph 13 of resolution 918 (1994) on the sale or supply of arms and related matériel to the Government of Rwanda shall terminate, unless the Council decides otherwise after its consideration of the second report of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 12 below;

9. Further decides, with a view to prohibiting the sale and supply of arms and related matériel to non-governmental forces for use in Rwanda, that all States shall continue to prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts, to Rwanda, or to persons in the States neighbouring Rwanda, if such sale or supply is for the purpose of the use of such arms or matériel within Rwanda, other than to the Government of Rwanda as specified in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. Decides also that no arms and related matériel sold or supplied to the Government of Rwanda may be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by, any State neighbouring Rwanda, or person not in the service of the Government of Rwanda, either directly or indirectly;

11. Further decides that States shall notify all exports from their territories of arms or related matériel to Rwanda to the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994), that the Government of Rwanda shall mark and register and notify to the Committee all imports made by it of arms and related matériel, and that the Committee shall report regularly to the Council on notifications so received;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council within 6 months of the date of adoption of this resolution, and again within 12 months,

regarding, in particular, the export of arms and related matériel referred to in paragraph 7 above, on the basis of the reports submitted by the Committee established by resolution 918 (1994);

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/704
16 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to you regarding the letter of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia of 11 August addressed to you (S/1995/684), in which it is said that Croatia supports the peace process in the territory of the previous Yugoslavia.

Such a statement, following Croatia's aggression against Krajina, is downright hypocritical and sanctimonious, since the unscrupulous aggression of the Croatian army against the United Nations protected areas still continues. The military involvement of the regular units of the Croatian army in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the Bosnian Muslims along the entire front against the Serbs, portrays an accurate picture of Croatia's true intentions.

Croatia not only demonstrated by its acts that it had chosen a war option and rejection of peace negotiations but at the same time it even launches attacks against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On 12 August 1995, Croatia launched artillery attacks on the facilities of the Army of Yugoslavia. It has also continued with its armed activities around Osijek and in the area of Trebinje.

By such military activities, Croatia continues to demonstrate the policy of force and its orientation towards war and aggression. It all indicates that Croatia continues its military and aggressive policy, supported by a number of countries, which not only threatens the negotiating process regarding the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia but represents a serious threat to peace and international security in the region as a whole.

The aggressive conduct of Croatia has to be stopped and sanctioned under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, thus setting the example of an impartial attitude for similar situations with which the United Nations may be faced in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/705
16 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, I have the honour to apprise you that, according to a report dated 10 August 1995 by the Executive Director of the Danube Commission, completion of the repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right-hand bank of the Danube would require an additional 60 days.

The Committee considered the report and decided to notify the Security Council hereby, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Council resolution 992 (1995), that a further period of 60 days is required for completion of the necessary repairs to the locks of the Iron Gates I system on the right-hand bank of the Danube.

It is the Committee's understanding that, unless the Security Council decides otherwise, resolution 992 (1995), which came into force on 23 June 1995 for a period of 60 days, shall remain in force for another period of 60 days, starting from 22 August and ending on 20 October 1995, subject to paragraph 6 of that resolution.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Chairman
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to
resolution 724 (1991) concerning
Yugoslavia

95-24183 (E) 160895 170895

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/706
16 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 16 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a table showing the 8,464 miscellaneous bombs, rockets, shells, mines and other ordnance, some of the remnants of the 30-Power aggression against Iraq, that were found and disposed of in all parts of Iraq during the period from 1 to 31 July 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-24194 (E) 170895 170895 180895

/...

Annex

Monthly bomb-disposal statement, 1-31 July 1995

No.	Civil Defence Department	Type of ordnance disposed of and destroyed
1	Baghdad	3 Russian-made 120-mm mortar shells
		1 Russian-made 80-mm mortar shell
		1 Russian-made attack grenade
		1 Russian-made defence grenade
2	Salah al-Din	1.088 anti-personnel mines
		1,204 artillery capsules
3	Ta'mim	3 Russian-made 120-mm mortar shells
		1 80-mm mortar shell
		1 Russian-made attack grenade
		1 Russian-made defence grenade
4	Muthanna	5 launcher rockets
		3 obsolete spherical bombs
		4,512 attack and defence grenades
		23 80-mm mortar shells
		12 120-mm mortar shells
		20 60-mm mortar shells
		20 57-mm anti-aircraft rounds
5	Dhi Qar	2 cluster bombs
		1 spherical bomb
		1 rocket
		2 60-mm mortar
6	Basra	1,509 miscellaneous bombs
7	Karbala	42 miscellaneous rounds
		1 rocket initiator
8	Anbar	1 rocket charge
		1 500-lb general-purpose bomb
		2 cluster bombs
		1 American-made 250-lb general-purpose bomb

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/707
18 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

By its resolution 998 (1995) of 16 June 1995, the Security Council decided to authorize an increase in UNPF/UNPROFOR personnel by up to 12,500 additional troops providing a rapid reaction capacity to enable UNPF/UNPROFOR to carry out its mandate. The Council further authorized me to carry forward the implementation of the above-mentioned decision, maintaining close contact with the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and others concerned.

In this latter connection, my Special Representative for the Former Yugoslavia and the UNPF/UNPROFOR Force Commander undertook consultations with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a view to facilitating the deployment on its territory of the additional troops authorized by the Council pursuant to its resolution 998 (1995) and the freedom of movement for the units of the Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) which have already arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, my Special Representative and the UNPF/UNPROFOR Force Commander also undertook consultations with the Government of Croatia with a view to facilitating the disembarkation, transit and, as required, the stationing in Croatian territory of the RRF units as part of UNPF/UNPROFOR.

The two Governments concerned have essentially taken the position that the additional troops authorized, namely the RRF, are not part of the UNPF/UNPROFOR and therefore not covered by the relevant Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) concluded regarding the latter forces. The Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia further maintain that resolution 998 (1995) was adopted after the conclusion of the SOFA.

My Special Representative, with a view to expediting the deployment of the RRF and facilitating its freedom of movement, conveyed the position of the United Nations to the two Governments. That position in essence is that the decision of the Security Council to authorize the increase of UNPF/UNPROFOR to include the RRF subsequent to the conclusion of the SOFA, cannot be interpreted as excluding the expansion of UNPF/UNPROFOR from the scope of the SOFA. This expansion does not constitute an exceptional decision of the Security Council in the context of the United Nations forces and operations in the former Yugoslavia or a new development in the general context of peace-keeping. Once a peace-

keeping operation has been authorized by the Security Council, the latter may, at any time, before or after the conclusion of the relevant SOFA, reduce or expand the strength of the operation concerned depending on the operational needs. Such reduction or expansion of the force strength does not require the conclusion of additional agreements to the relevant SOFA. This is consistent with the long-standing United Nations practice in the context of peace-keeping operations.

Furthermore, the expansion of UNPF/UNPROFOR to include the RRF as authorized by the Security Council pursuant to its resolution 998 (1995) does not alter the mandate of the forces and operations concerned. In this connection, we have assured the Croatian authorities that the operational mandate of the RRF is confined to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that the Force is merely seeking the use of transit facilities already assured by the existing SOFA. The position of the two Governments has the effect of delaying the deployment of the RRF which could have serious consequences for the United Nations forces already deployed in the theatre.

Furthermore, the local Croat authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been demanding, sometimes in their own capacity, sometimes on behalf of the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, that the United Nations sign an agreement with them governing the status of the RRF. The United Nations is of the view that the SOFA with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is applicable throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is therefore unnecessary to enter into such an agreement with the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The local Croat authorities none the less maintain their position, and have created substantial impediments to the deployment, training and freedom of movement of the RRF in territories under their control. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not ensured, in this case, that the terms of the SOFA are applied throughout its territory. Its representatives have also made additional financial demands, such as requiring compensation for "environmental damage" that may be caused by the RRF.

As a result of the impasse described above, the deployment of a number of major elements of the RRF could not proceed. None of the helicopters of the 24 Airmobile Brigade in Ploce has been allowed to fly into Bosnia and Herzegovina and an artillery battery designated for Mount Igman has been blocked in Ploce since 7 August. In addition, RRF elements already inside Bosnia and Herzegovina have been encountering continuous restrictions on their movements and a total of 16 logistic convoys have been either delayed or blocked during the period from 1 to 16 August. A transport platoon which was due in Bosnia on 23 June has not yet been allowed to leave Ploce and cross into federation-controlled territory.

With a view to overcoming the above-mentioned difficulties, my Special Representative has suggested to the Bosnian authorities that supplementary arrangements, as envisaged in Article VIII of the SOFA (and which would form an integral part of the SOFA), be concluded to cover the issues in question. The United Nations would require that the supplementary arrangements contain a clause which would provide that in the event of conflict between the supplementary arrangements and the SOFA, the latter shall prevail.

In order to avoid any further delays in the deployment of the RRF, I should appreciate it if the matter regarding the position of the two Governments as indicated above is brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/708
18 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 AUGUST 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am writing regarding the letter dated 15 August 1995 from Mr. A. Izetbegović addressed to you (S/1995/698, annex).

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strongly rejects the accusations contained in the letter as baseless, senseless and ill-intentioned. The letter represents a flagrant example of interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and reveals what the true intentions of the Muslim authorities in Sarajevo are.

Instead of showing compassion for the plight of the Serb refugees from the Krajina who were expelled from their ancestral homes by the Croatian aggression and understanding for the readiness of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to provide conditions necessary for their accommodation in its territory, Mr. Izetbegović went as far as to make the absurd claim that there was an intention on the part of my Government to "change the ethnic character of Sandžak in favour of the Serb population, by force".

Mr. Izetbegović should know that the region of Raška (Sandžak) is an integral part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and that it is the sovereign right of any Government to decide where in its territory refugees will be accommodated. Faced with a humanitarian catastrophe, caused by the genocide of the Croatian authorities against the Serb people, particularly in the Krajina, heightened by the harsh regime of sanctions and insufficient international humanitarian relief, the Yugoslav Government is doing its utmost urgently to ensure shelter for the refugees and providing accommodation throughout the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

95-24299 (E) 180895 190895

/...

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/357
S/1995/709
18 August 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 65 of the provisional agenda*
COMPREHENSIVE TEST-BAN TREATY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 August 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement by the President of the United States concerning a comprehensive test-ban treaty (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and attached statement as a document of the General Assembly, under item 65 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

* A/50/150.

95-24356 (E) 180895 210895

/...

ANNEX

Statement on a comprehensive test-ban treaty by the President of the United States of America made on 11 August 1995

Today I am announcing my decision to negotiate a true zero-yield comprehensive test ban. This is a historic milestone in our efforts to reduce the nuclear threat and to build a safer world. The United States will now insist on a test ban that prohibits any nuclear-weapon-test explosion. I am convinced this decision will speed the comprehensive test ban next year.

As a central part of this decision, I am establishing concrete, specific safeguards that define the conditions under which the United States will enter into a comprehensive test ban. These safeguards will strengthen our commitments in the areas of intelligence, monitoring and verification, stockpile stewardship, maintenance of our nuclear laboratories and test readiness. They also specify the circumstances under which I would be prepared, in consultation with Congress, to exercise our supreme national interest rights under a comprehensive test ban to conduct necessary testing if the safety or reliability of our nuclear deterrent could no longer be certified.

As a part of this arrangement I am today directing the establishment of a new annual reporting and certification requirement that will ensure that our nuclear weapons remain safe and reliable under a comprehensive test ban.

I appreciate the time, the energy and the wisdom that the Secretaries of State, Defense and Energy, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Directors of Central Intelligence and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have all devoted to the review of this crucial national security issue over the last several months.

American leaders since Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy have believed a comprehensive test ban would be a major stride towards stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Now, as then, such a treaty would greatly strengthen the security of the United States and nations throughout the world. But now, unlike then, such a treaty is within our reach.

It would build upon the successes we have achieved so far: securing a permanent extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; freezing North Korea's nuclear programme; cutting existing nuclear arsenals by putting the START I treaty into force; persuading Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan to give up their nuclear weapons and to reach agreements with the Russian Federation that now mean that both our nations no longer target our missiles at each other.

A comprehensive test ban is the right step as we continue pulling back from the nuclear precipice, a precipice we began to live with 50 years ago this week. It moves us one step closer to the day when no nuclear weapons are detonated anywhere on the face of the Earth.